

Sophisticated Techniques for Framing and Adapting Quotes

Set up the source, tell a little bit of background that angles it, quote important lines or phrases.

Example:

According to Guy Martin, a journalist for The New Yorker, high-school kids playing Killer will travel extensively for the game, and he suggests that this travel shows initiative. For example, Martin reveals that "Protell took a car to Newark airport." Earlier in the article, Martin noted that "Protell, a freshman, distinguished himself" (2009, 27).

Use brackets to show inserted words, and ellipses to show deletions.

Example:

While Martin seems to suggest that kids who play games like Killer are distinguished by their ingenuity, it's also possible that they are distinguished by their naïveté. Protell, for example, "a freshman [who] distinguished himself by ferreting out the itinerary of a field trip that two targets were taking to Tel Aviv," followed these targets to Newark airport, where he "found the victims . . . and dispatched them." Playing at killing games in a high-security airport, in a terminal serving the Middle East, seems naïve (2009, 28).

Use specific verbs to describe the implicitness or explicitness of your evidence.

Examples:

<u>suggests</u>	<u>indicates</u>	<u>states</u>	<u>reveals</u>	<u>portrays</u>
<u>illustrates</u>	<u>demonstrates</u>	<u>makes clear</u>	<u>argues</u>	<u>proves</u>

WRITERS FRAME EVIDENCE BY...



LINKING THE CLAIM OR REASON
TO THE EVIDENCE



GIVING BACKGROUND
INFORMATION OR CONTEXT



SAYING SOMETHING ABOUT
THE SOURCE



QUOTING OR PARAPHRASING
DIRECTLY



ANALYZING AND COMMENTING
ON THE WRITER'S LANGUAGE
AND TONE



EXPLAINING HOW IT IS RELEVANT,
SIGNIFICANT, CONVINCING